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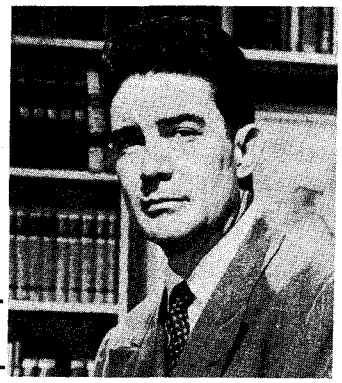

DAN SMOOT

MORE EQUAL THAN EQUAL

Here is the civil rights platform announced by the communist party in 1928, when communists formally launched their program to create social disorder in the United States by agitating the racial situation:

"1. Abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial, political, and social equality for the Negro race.

"2. Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of Negroes. Abolition of all Jim Crow laws. The law shall forbid all discrimination against Negroes in selling or renting houses.

"3. Abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes.

"4. Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.

"5. Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit, or in practice prevent, Negro children or youth from attending general public schools or universities.

"6. Full and equal admittance of Negroes to all railway station waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels, and theatres.

"7. Federal law against lynching and the protection of the Negro masses in their right of self-defense.

"8. Abolition of discriminatory practices in courts against Negroes. No discrimination in jury service.

"9. Abolition of the convict lease system and of the chain-gang.

"10. Abolition of all Jim Crow distinction in the army, navy, and civil service.

"11. Immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negro workers.

"12. Equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours, and working conditions for Negro and white workers. Equal pay for equal work for Negro and white workers."[1]

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In 1946, President Truman created a President's Committee on Civil Rights. In October, 1947, this Committee published a report, recommending federal legislation to outlaw all discrimination and segregation based on race, color, creed, or national origin. In February, 1948, President Truman requested of Congress civil rights legislation based on the 1947 Report. Congress refused. The Democrat Party put strong civil rights provisions in its political platform for the 1948 elections, and so did the Republican Party.[2]

Thus, twenty years after communists initiated their program to create racial strife, the two major political parties made the race question a primary issue in a presidential election. Kennedy's civil rights proposals in 1963 go beyond the original communist program.[3]

Enforcing Equality

On August 13, 1953, President Eisenhower issued an Executive Order creating the Government Contract Committee (with Vice President Nixon as chairman). This Committee had the responsibility of seeing that business firms with government contracts did not permit racial discrimination in their employment practices.

On January 18, 1955, President Eisenhower issued an Executive Order creating the Committee on Government Employment Policy, to guarantee that all considerations of race be eliminated in the hiring of persons to work for the federal government.

On March 6, 1961, President Kennedy issued an Executive Order abolishing the two Eisenhower committees, and substituting for them the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, with Vice President Johnson as chairman. The responsibility of this Committee is to eliminate racial discrimination in every activity that has any connection, direct or indirect, with the spending or lending of federal tax money. Private builders who get FHA, or other, loans must not permit any racial discrimination in their own employment practices or in the employment practices of their contractors. They must sell, rent, or lease their real estate without regard to race. Federal agencies must eliminate all kinds of racial discrimination or segregation; and any state or private agencies receiving federal funds, and any private firm contracting, or subcontracting, work for the federal government, must do the same.

The fact is, of course, that the federal government has no constitutional authority to lend money or guarantee private loans, through FHA or otherwise, to individuals or business firms. It has no constitutional authority to give tax money to state governments for schools, welfare, unemployment compensation, employment activities, and so on.

Individuals and state governments — in the South and elsewhere — who take illegal federal handouts and then complain about illegal federal controls have no logic to support their position. The way to end this particular aspect of federal domination of private and state affairs is to eliminate the federal subsidies which give some color of justification for the domination. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that advocates of all federal aid programs (particularly federal aid to education) incessantly repeat the tired old argument that federal help does not mean federal control, although every one knows better, and can see in the record of current events that a primary reason for federal aid is to create a pretext for federal control.

Federal requirements against discrimination in the employment practices of private business firms working on contracts or subcontracts for the government have no basis in the spirit or provisions of American constitutional law. When the government buys goods from private individuals, or contracts with them to produce goods, it has a right and responsibility to require honest

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and efficient contract fulfillment. It has no right to force on the private contractors the social or political ideology of reigning Washington officialdom. Yet, from 1953 to 1961, Eisenhower and Nixon (through Eisenhower's Government Contract Committee); and since 1961, Kennedy and Johnson (through Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity) have used government contracts as a club to promote their own political ends.

It is a big club. Federal government spending amounts to more than 20% of the Gross National Product of the United States.[4]

State and Local Action

In addition to federal efforts, at least 20 states (and many municipalities) have laws against racial discrimination in private employment, in public employment, in housing, in schools, and in the use of public facilities.[5]

Most state laws against racial discrimination go to extraordinary extremes. The California Fair Employment Practice Act, for example, makes it illegal for a private employer to ask a job applicant whether he is a citizen of the United States — or even to ask him how long he has been a resident in this country.

Since the California Fair Employment Practices Commission was created in 1959, over 425 cases against private employers have been handled. One typical case involved Lennie L. Andrews, a negro, employed as a coach cleaner in the Barstow, California, yards of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. Andrews did not like the job of cleaning coaches. He asked for promotion to the job of carman. The railroad refused to promote him because he had no aptitude for the job he wanted. Shortly thereafter (in March, 1960), Andrews was found asleep during working hours in a coach he was supposed to be cleaning. He was fired. He complained to the California FEPC that he had been denied the promotion and had been fired because he was a negro. The FEPC, ignoring the facts supplied by the railroad (facts strongly buttressed by the circumstances that the company has a large number of negro employees who have been promoted on merit and who have not been fired), ruled that the company had discriminated against Andrews. The FEPC ordered Santa Fe to reinstate Andrews in his old job, to give him 10 months' back pay, and to promote him at the first opportunity.[6]

Another typical California FEPC case involved Clarence B. Ramsey. In January, 1961, Ramsey, a negro, applied for a job as shipping clerk with the T. H. Wilson Company, a photographic supply firm in San Francisco. The company, considering him unqualified, refused to hire him. Ramsey complained to the FEPC — which ruled that refusal to hire Ramsey was an act of racial discrimination. In August, 1961, the FEPC ordered the company to give Ramsey $2175.50 — which represented the amount of money Ramsey would have earned in wages from January to August, 1961, if he had been hired.[7]

These two California cases are typical of outrageous injustices and violations of individual rights which are commonplace, not only in California, but in all states which have "FEPC" laws.

Consequences

Existing civil rights programs (of federal, state, and local governments) already cover at least two-thirds of the total population in the United States, according to statements which President Kennedy made in his civil rights message of June 19, 1963. The ostensible purpose of the programs is to eliminate racial tensions by abolishing racial discrimination. Yet, racial tensions are infinitely worse now than before any of the programs were initiated. The odd distortions of "liberal" reason on the race question have had incredible consequences.

On September 24, 1957, President Eisenhower sent a Division of airborne troops to Little

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Rock, because, he said, "disorderly mobs" in that city were "defying the law." No law was involved, however. The "disorderly mobs" consisted of about 200 housewives and workers, congregated on the lawn at Central High School, jeering, or standing in silent protest against a Supreme Court order that nine negro children should be enrolled in Central High (even though a more modern and commodious public high school was available to the children in their own neighborhood). President Eisenhower interrupted a vacation in Rhode Island and returned to Washington for a radio-television speech to the nation about the Little Rock affair which, because of his action, was emblazoned in banner headlines all over the world.

About midnight on September 23, 1957 (just a few hours before Eisenhower's military action against the "disorderly mobs" in Little Rock) some real mob violence erupted in Lone Star, Texas. Approximately 1000 strikers (United Steel Workers-CIO) jammed entrance gates at the Lone Star Steel Company, preventing employees who wanted to work from entering the plant. They threw rocks at cars and non-strikers, and shouted insults and obscenities at workers who approached the gates. It was an "illegal" strike — in the sense that the union had not authorized it, and management was not certain what it was all about. The company obtained a court injunction against mass picketing, but the strike continued anyway. Company cars were stoned, windows were broken. One company truckdriver said he was followed by two carloads of strikers who fired on him, puncturing a tire on his truck. The wife of one non-striker said the lives of her children were endangered. A sales representative said one hundred strikers mobbed his car, trying to turn it over.

In Little Rock, Arkansas — 200 housewives and workers milling around Central High School; in Lone Star, Texas, 1000 CIO strikers armed with rocks, clubs, and guns doing violence to the life, liberty, and property of innocent citizens!

President Eisenhower did nothing, said nothing, about the Lone Star, Texas, affair.

President Kennedy has displayed the same bias. Washington, D. C., has become a place where people are not safe on the streets at night, or even in church or in their own homes, unless carefully guarded. Last Thanksgiving Day, a small minority of white people in a predominantly negro crowd at a high school football game were savagely mauled by negro spectators, after the white football team had defeated the negro team. Police were powerless to protect the white minority, just as police in Washington are generally unable to give the minority white population adequate protection against negro hoodlums.[8] The President could, with constitutional authority, use federal troops to protect the people of Washington against lawless violence, since the city is in a federal district; but the President has never done it.

In May, 1963, however, President Kennedy was quick to send federal troops to protect rioting negroes in Birmingham — where authorities had the situation well in hand and were impartially enforcing the law; where no federal law or federal court order had been violated or even threatened; where there was no constitutional authority for federal intervention.

It is safe to say that less damage to the persons and property of innocent people has occurred in all racial strife in the State of Alabama during the past ten years, than occurred in thirty minutes on Thanksgiving Day, 1962, at Washington, D. C.

On June 12, 1963, Medgar Evers, negro field representative for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Mississippi, was murdered in Jackson. The FBI investigated the crime as a federal case. FBI agents identified a suspect and arrested him under authority of federal civil rights laws, later turning him over to state authorities for prosecution on a murder charge.

On June 12, 1963, a white man was killed by a negro during a race riot in Lexington, North Carolina. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

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On June 12, 1963, two white men were injured by shotgun blasts fired into their private places of business, during a race riot at Cambridge, Maryland. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

On the night of June 12, 1963, 6 negroes stabbed an 18-year-old white boy and raped his 15-year-old companion in Cleveland, Ohio. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

On June 19, 1963, Medgar Evers, the slain NAACP leader (an ex-serviceman) was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, with all the solemn ceremony customary at the burial of a national hero.

On June 19, 1963, three white soldiers were dragged out of their car in Washington, D. C., and beaten by a gang of negroes. One of the white soldiers — Edward Betcher — was killed. The negroes ran over his body with their car, as they were leaving the scene.[9] The FBI did not enter this case; and the funeral of Betcher, a murdered white soldier, was not even reported in the press.

On June 19, 1963, a homemade bomb, thrown or placed by unknown assailants, damaged a negro church near Gillett, Arkansas. Newspaper accounts indicate that the FBI did enter this case.[10]

On the night of June 26, 1963, dynamite bombs blasted the homes of two white police officers in Minneapolis. Prior to the bombings, both white men had received numerous threatening telephone calls from negroes. Federal authorities did not enter this case.

On June 5, 1963, the Dallas Post Office announced the promotion of 3 negroes to supervisory positions. On the basis of merit, 53 white men ranked higher than the highest ranking negro on the promotion list.

On July 5, 1963, a *San Antonio Evening News* columnist quoted local federal officials as saying they had been told to "fill vacancies with nothing but Negroes." The order was given verbally.[11] On July 6, various regional federal officials denied the San Antonio story, by saying that the San Antonio officials had "exaggerated what we've asked them to do."[12]

Concerning negroes in government service, United States Representative Bruce Alger (Republican, Texas) says:

"While the negroes comprise only 10 percent of the population . . . they already hold jobs, especially in government, far beyond this percentage. In Washington, in such agencies as the Post Office Department, General Services Administration, etc., employment for negroes runs as high as 40 to 50 percent."[13]

In sum: civil rights for negroes, in the eyes of politicians hungry for negro votes, means that harming a negro is a national disaster which requires federal action even when such action violates the Constitution; but negro violence against whites is a routine matter beneath the notice of federal authorities. Civil rights for negroes in federal employment means that they must be promoted above white men who outrank them on the basis of personal merit, and must be given preference as applicants for employment, even though they already hold a disproportionate share of all government jobs.[14]

Overt Demands For Preference

Agitators of the racial problem have long contended that they merely want to abolish discrimination *against* negroes — to eliminate racial consciousness so that negroes will be treated as individuals, without regard to their race. Now, however, these same agitators are frankly demanding that negroes be given preferential treatment *because of their race.*

In northern cities, taxpayers are burdened with the expense of transportation services to haul

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negro children miles from their neighborhoods so that they can be enrolled in schools with white children.

On June 30, 1963, Martin Luther King (notorious negro agitator) demanded "discrimination in reverse." That is, he wants preferential treatment of negroes in the form of financial aid from the federal government to provide negroes special advantages in employment, education, housing, and so on.[15] On July 1, 1963, Lincoln Lynch, an official of The Congress of Racial Equality, went one step further in demanding that negroes be given preferential treatment, not only by government but by private organizations.[16]

These negro agitators threaten the nation with violence if they do not get the preferential treatment they demand.

Negro leaders are now saying that the absence of white children from all-negro schools "means a shortage of ambitious, education-minded models for negro children to copy."[17] This does coincide with the findings of scientific research.

Dr. Audrey M. Shuey, Chairman of the Department of Psychology at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, wrote a book, *The Testing of Negro Intelligence* (1958). Dr. Shuey reviewed all extensive psychological testing of negroes done in the United States during this century. Her conclusion is that, on the whole, negroes have lower IQ's than whites, *regardless* of environmental factors, and that there are definite intelligence differences between white and negro races.

Dr. Henry E. Garrett, former President of the American Psychological Association and Professor Emeritus of Psychology at Columbia University, says in the introduction to Dr. Shuey's book:

"Dr. Shuey concludes that the regularity and consistency of the results strongly imply a racial basis for these differences. I believe that the weight of evidence supports her conclusion."

Impartial foreign observers have come to the same conclusion. Peregrine Worsthorne, an editor of the London *Sunday Telegraph,* says:

"To be brutally frank, the most serious and ineradicable obstacle to a genuine multi-racial society in the United States may be less the Southern white man's privileges than the Northern black man's inadequacies."[18]

Only God can evaluate the worth of human individuals or races. It is quite beyond the province of man to know whether any individual or race is "superior" to another. Only God knows whether negroes have contributed more or less than whites to fulfillment of God's plan for humanity. Only God knows whether "civilization," as we know it, is better or worse than the primitive society of negroes in the jungles of Africa.

In evaluating human accomplishments, the best we can do is to use standards known to us. All of us who are heirs of Western civilization (which includes negroes among us) use such words as "progress" and "accomplishment" in conformity with the standards of our civilization — even when we acknowledge that God's concept of "progress" and "accomplishment" may differ from ours.

In this context, certain things are obvious.

It is obvious that Western civilization was produced by whites. For primitive living under harsh physical conditions, the black man is obviously better adapted than whites; but for living in the white man's civilization, whites are obviously better adapted than negroes.

When left alone, the negro has never advanced beyond a primitive culture. When left alone after taking over an advanced white civilization (as in Haiti), the negro has retrograded rather than progressed.[19] Nowhere else on earth has the negro made such substantial progress as in the United States, where he has received extraordinary assistance from whites.

In demanding enforced racial mixing so that negroes will benefit from association with whites, negro leaders inadvertently admit negro inferior-

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ity; but to justify their demands for preferential treatment, they claim that negroes are now entitled to preference because they always before have been oppressed; they claim that negroes are backward in our civilization because they have never been given a chance.

This simply is not so.

Before negro agitation became a major issue in American politics, whites (in southern states, especially) voluntarily gave negroes preferential treatment of the kind that was most beneficial to negroes. The prevailing attitude in the South was that whites had a responsibility to help negroes. White employers would put up with laziness, dishonesty, and irresponsibility on the part of negro employees that they would not for a moment tolerate in whites. White families voluntarily assumed a responsibility for negroes that they would never assume for other whites. Whites would take financial risks to help a negro which they would not think of taking to help a white man with comparable resources and credit rating. This is why there are more independent, prosperous negro businesses in the southern part of the United States than in any other part of the world: white men, understanding the negro and feeling responsibility for him, gave him special help that was not available to anyone else.

It is true that for generations following the Civil War, great numbers of southern negroes were treated like children, because they behaved like children. But, generally, since the end of the Civil War, the negro has been treated on the basis of individual merit. Those who have the ability to rise in our society have risen, many to great heights, where they enjoy all the advantages of wealth, fame, and public acclaim that whites with comparable accomplishments enjoy.

The arrogance of contemporary negro leaders; the wide-spread violence against whites and mass defiance of local laws by negroes who are supported, encouraged, and defended by Washington officials so greedy for power that they are willing to destroy the Constitution and abolish the most fundamental rights of all the people in order to get the votes of organized negroes in key northern cities; the preferential treatment of negroes in government employment, and the governmentally-enforced, preferential treatment of negro job applicants in private industry, in a time of unemployment — these are creating a general resentment of whites against negroes that did not exist before. The negro in America will soon realize that liberal politicians and agitators have led him into disaster. The whole nation will suffer.

What To Do

The most obvious thing that we ought to do

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

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about the race problem is to demand that the federal government quit meddling with it. Congress should reject President Kennedy's civil rights program entirely; and it should repeal all existing civil rights legislation in order to return to the ideal of equality-before-the-law for all persons in our nation.

If this could be done; and if all the federal government's unconstitutional programs of aiding and meddling in state and local affairs could be stopped, we would return to a free and voluntary society in which each community or state could handle its own race problem, if any, in its own way. This is a slow and long-range approach; but it is the only approach that offers any hope of solution for the most dangerous domestic problem in the United States since the outbreak of the Civil War.

Whites, outnumbering negroes by about 10 to 1, could vote out of office every politician who is ruining the country by bidding for negro votes with civil rights proposals. If whites continue submitting to the dictation of the radical leaders of a small minority, they will deserve what they get.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *American Negro Problems,* by John Pepper, Workers Library Publishers, New York City, 1928
(2) "Perspective: Time for Statesmanship," by Raymond Moley, *Newsweek,* March 15, 1948; "Perspective: Toward a Civil Rights Solution," by Raymond Moley, *Newsweek,* November 22, 1948
(3) For additional information on President Kennedy's 1963 Civil Rights proposals, see this *Report,* "Civil Rights Act of 1963," July 1, 1963.
(4) *The Budget in Brief for 1964 Fiscal Year,* Bureau of the Budget, January 17, 1963, pp. 17-20
(5) *The Book of the States,* 1960-1961, *Volume XIII,* The Council of State Governments, 1960, p. 458
(6) "FEPC Orders Rail Worker's Reinstatement," *The Los Angeles Times,* March 1, 1961
(7) AP dispatch from San Francisco, *The Los Angeles Times,* August 24, 1961
(8) For a discussion of conditions in Washington, D.C., see this *Report,* "Washington: The Model City," June 24, 1963.
(9) "Five Negroes Held In Soldier's Death," AP story from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News,* June 20, 1963, Section 1, p. 3
(10) UPI dispatch from Gillett, Arkansas, *The New York Times,* June 20, 1963, p. 19
(11) "Hire Negroes Only, Reported U.S. Order," *The Dallas Times Herald,* July 6. 1963, p. 1
(12) "Official Denies SS Units Told to Hire Only Negroes," by Carl Harris, *The Dallas Morning News,* July 7, 1963, Section 1, p. 21
(13) "Washington Report," by U.S. Representative Bruce Alger (Republican, Texas), June 22, 1963
(14) "What New Turn In Negro Drive Means," *U.S. News & World Report,* June 17, 1963, pp. 40-7
(15) "Dr. King Urges Negro 'G.I. Bill': Calls for 'Preferential' Plan to Meet Education Needs," *The New York Times,* July 1, 1963, p. 21
(16) "CORE to Intensify Militancy On L.I.," by Ronald Mairoana, *The New York Times,* July 2, 1963, p. 14
(17) "Should All Northern Schools Be Integrated?" *Time,* September 7, 1962 p. 33
(18) "'Black And White Reality' — A British Observer's View," by Peregrine Worsthorne, *U.S. News & World Report,* July 1, 1963, pp. 62-3
(19) For a discussion of Haiti, see this *Report,* "The American Tragedy," July 8, 1963, pp. 213-4.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. What can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

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